

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance.
\$3.00, if not; \$2.50, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks
for each cent.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LIX.

GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1861.

NO. 47.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d of July, 1859, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to encourage in such notice what officers are to be elected; I, SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do, therefore, hereby give this public notice to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General Election will be held in said County, on the Second Tuesday of October next, (the 2d.) in the several Districts composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First district, composed of the Borough of Gettysburg, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg.

In the Second district, composed of the township of Germany, at the house lately occupied by Peter Lingenfelter, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of H. L. Berkheimer, in the town of New Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Lattimore and Huntington, at the house of G. W. Miller, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, at the Public School-house in Millerstown.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by Daniel Becker, in the town of East Berlin.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Allen, in the Public School-house in the town of Landersville.

In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Straban, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Huntertown.

In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by John P. Butt, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Onondago, at the house of John Basher, in McSherrystown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Allen C. Cook, in Hildersburg.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Mrs. V. Hulse, in said township.

In the Thirteenth district, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the Public School-house in said township, situated at the cross roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns, the other from Hunters-town to Hanover.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Newburg, at the Public School-house in Hampton.

In the Fifteenth district, composed of the Borough of Berwick, at the Public School-house in Abbottstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in said township.

In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Enoch Leifer, in said township.

In the Eighteenth district, composed of the township of Butler, at the Public School-house in Middletown, in said township.

In the Nineteenth district, composed of the township of Berwick, at the Pigeon Hill School-house, in said township.

In the Twentieth district, composed of the township of Cumberland, at the house of B. Schriver, in the borough of Gettysburg.

At which time and places will be elected One President Judge for the District composed of the Counties of Adams and York; One Associate Judge for the several Courts of Adams county;

One Member of Assembly;

One County Commissioner;

One County Auditor;

One Director of the Poor;

One County Treasurer;

One Coroner.

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of February, 1849, entitled "An act relative to voting at elections in Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene and Erie," viz:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same—that it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at an election on one slip or ticket:—

Provided, That the office for which every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Attention is also directed to the following sections of the Act of the General Assembly of 1851, entitled "An act to provide for the election of Judges of the several Courts of this Commonwealth," viz:

Section 4. That the election for Judges shall be held and conducted in the several election districts in the same manner in all respects as elections for representatives are or shall be held and conducted, and by the same Judges, Inspectors, and other officers; and the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and the several supplements, and all other like laws, as far as the same shall be in force and applicable, shall be deemed and taken to apply to the election of Judges: Provided, That the aforesaid elections shall be for judges of the Supreme Court on a separate piece of paper, and for all other judges required to be learned in the law, on another separate piece of paper.

Also—in and by virtue of the 14th section of the act aforesaid, every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any City, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is

by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

Also—That in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to elections, and for other purposes," approved April 10th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 14th section shall not be construed, as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

And in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 24 day of July, 1859, it is directed that the Inspectors and Judges be at the places of their districts on the day of the General Election, aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same act.

And he it further directed, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, aforesaid, that one of the Judges of each of the different districts aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificates of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate for the different offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet the third day after the election, which shall be on Friday the 11th of October aforesaid, at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes, which shall have been given at the different districts in the county of Adams for any persons for the offices aforesaid.

SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 4, '61.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Wednesday, the 1st day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

61. The first account of Henry Mayer, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Hanger, deceased.

62. The second account of Levi Gulden and Jacob Althoff, Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. Gulden, deceased.

63. The second account of Mary Vanorstad, sole and acting Executor of the last will and testament of William Vanorstad, deceased, settled by J. C. Brinkerhoff and Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Executors of the last will and testament of said Mary Vanorstad.

64. The first and final account of Benjamin F. Weller, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Weller, deceased.

65. The final account of Rufus Dittler, Administrator of the estate of George W. Dittler, deceased.

66. The first and final account of Aloysius Marshall, Administrator of the estate of Emanuel W. Marshall, deceased.

67. The first and final account of Daniel March, Executor of the estate of John March, deceased.

68. The first and final account of David Wille, Administrator of the estate of David Wille, deceased.

69. The account of Robert G. McCreary, Administrator of the estate of Moses Myers, late of Cumberland, Md.

70. The first and final account of John Spangler, Executor of the last will and testament of Rachel Fanes, deceased.

71. The third account of Joel B. Danner, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Wasmans, deceased.

72. The second account of Joel B. Danner, Executor of the estate of Isaac Riddleman, deceased.

73. The first account of Jeremiah Diehl and John Henry Myers, Administrators of the estate of Andrew Brough, deceased.

74. The second account of Col. John Waldorf, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Rev. John E. Albert, deceased.

75. The second account of Josiah C. Albert, one of the Executors of the will of Rev. Jos. E. Albert, deceased.

CHARLES X. MARTIN, REGISTER.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, {
September 4, 1861. }

First-rate Properties for Sale.

THE subscriber has several very valuable properties for sale, to which he calls the attention of persons wishing to purchase. There are several in Gettysburg, and two or three first-rate FARMS within two miles of Gettysburg—one of which is on the Chambersburg Turnpike, 2 miles from town, containing 120 Acres, and is one of the best locations in the County for a TAVERN STAND, having been occupied as such for many years. There is a large brick Tavern-house, Farm-house, Bank Barn, and other buildings, and all well supplied with water, timber and fruit trees. This property, if not sold before the latter part of October, will be rented.

This property above-mentioned, are all well located and desirable; and I ask every person wishing to invest in property to call with me before they purchase elsewhere, and examine the different premises, confident that I can accommodate him, and make it his interest to purchase.

I have at all times properties in the market both in town and country.

Aug. 20, '61 JOSEPH WIDLE.

Union County Committee.

Dauphin—D. McConaughy, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Meals, Wm. Christman.

Cumberland—John Hamilton, Jacob Swisher.

Germany—F. W. Crouse, Rufus Dutera.

Oxford—Frank Hersh, Joseph S. Gitt.

Huntington—Henry F. Peters, Jesse Cline.

Lattimore—Abram Livingston, Col. John Waldorf.

Hamilton—Ebenzer McGinley, Andrew Hight.

Liberty—William N. Grayson, William Seabrooks.

Mountjoy—Dr. Samuel Meisenholder, William Wolf.

Straban—John Cross.

Franklin—Jacob P. Boyer, Albert Vandike.

Onondago—Jacob Little, Francis Krichen.

Tyrone—Jacob Hirth, Samuel Sadler.

Mountjoy—Samuel Durbanow, Newton Horner.

Mountpleasant—Michael Overbaugh, Jacob J. Noel.

Reading—Samuel Overholzer, Leonard Slaybaugh.

Berwick Twp.—Isaac Wolf, John Lightner.

Berwick Borough—Samuel Metzger, J. P. Kohler.

Freedom—Samuel Moritz, William H. Epply.

Union—Nash G. Camp, J. A. Mans.

Butler—Nash G. Camp, J. A. Mans.

Choice Poetry.

THE FAMILY ALTAR.

Come to the place of prayer!
Parents and children, come and kneel before
Your God, and with united hearts adore
Him whose alone your life and being are.

Come to the place of prayer!
Ye band of loving hearts; O come and raise
With one consent, the grateful song of praise,
To him who blessed you with a lot so fair!

Come in the morning hour!
Who hath raised you from the dream of night?
Who's hand hath poured around the cheering light?
Come adore that kind and heavenly power!

Come at the close of day!
Ere wearied nature sinks in gentle rest;
Come, and let your sins be here confessed:
Come, and for his protecting mercy pray.

Has sorrow's withering might
Your dearest hopes in desolation laid,
And the once cheerful home in gloom arrayed?
Yet pray, for He can turn the gloom to light.

Has sickness entered in
Your peaceful mansion? then let prayer ascend
On wings of faith, to that all-gracious Friend,
Who came to heal the bitter pains of sin.

Come to the place of prayer!
At noon, at night—in gladness or in grief—
Surround the throne of grace: there seek relief,
Or pay your free and grateful homage there.

So in the world above
Parents and children all may meet at last,
When this your weary pilgrimage is past,
To mingle there their joyful notes of love.

Miscellaneous.

The First Tennessee Union Regiment.

A correspondent of a St. Louis paper gives an account of the First Tennessee Regiment which has joined a Union camp in Kentucky. Most of the men are exiles driven out of East Tennessee for their Union sentiments. There are few men under six feet or five feet ten inches in the ranks of this noble army of exiles.

A very large proportion of them are men of religious instincts and habits, and not a night passes without the voice of morning and evening prayer being heard in the Tennessee camp. These earnest and devoted men, far from their families and homes, which are left to be desolated by the ruthless hands of Rebels, are yet firm and undaunted amid the calamity which has overtaken them. Their trust is in God and their own strong arms. A large proportion of these troops are young, unmarried men, but there are many heads of families and representatives of large landed estates. Some of the privates in the ranks, who have abandoned all they possessed rather than submit to the Secessionists, are worth from \$30,000 to \$40,000 each. Some of the young and single men are quite willing to remain and assist in defending Kentucky, or serving anywhere that the Government may call them. But the great majority have set their hearts upon going back fully armed for the redemption of East Tennessee.

Our Boys Rejecting their Gold.

An amusing scene occurred in the camp of a Pennsylvania regiment last week. Our troops were engaged in a brisk skirmish with the rebels at Devilsvine, just above the Chain Bridge. Nearly opposite, on the Washington side of the river, Gen. McClellan's division was in camp, and the paymaster was counting out the gold due the troops for their services. Word was received of what was going on over the river. The men sprang to their arms, anticipating an order to march. The regiment among whom the money was being distributed turned their backs upon the paymaster and his treasurer, as if it were a matter of no account. One man was signing a receipt for his yellow heap then lying on the table; he dropped his pen and rushed for the camp, leaving pen, paper and gold to take care of themselves. Another hastily shouted, "Hold on to mine 'till to-morrow," and darted from the tent. The paymaster was left alone with the gold, with time to contemplate the curious incidents of war.

Eternity has no grey hairs. Here the flowers fade, the heart withers, man grows old and dies, the world lies down in the sepulchre of ages; but time writes no wrinkles on eternity! Stupendous thought! Earth has its beauties, but time shrouds them for the grave; its honors are but the sunshine of an hour; its pleasures—they are but gilded sepulchres; its pleasures—they are but bursting bubbles. Not so in the untold bourn. In the dwelling of the Almighty can come no footsteps of decay. Its way will know no darkening—eternal splendor forbids the approach of night.

True! He who never forgets his old friends and cherishes his attachment for them as ever, no matter how much time, space, or fortune have kept them apart, is one of those rare beings with whom God has endowed the earth, that society may not utterly wither through the influence of ingratitude, selfishness, and the incessant changes in life.

It would not be a pleasant arrangement that a man who has to be carried across from England to France should be fixed on a board so weighed that his mouth and nostrils should be on a level with the water, and thus that he should be struggling for life, and barely escaping drowning all the way. Yet hosts of people, whom no one proposes to put under restraint, do as regards their income and expenditure, a precisely analogous thing. They deliberately weigh themselves to that degree that their heads are barely above water, and then any unforeseen emergency dips them under.

—Atlantic Monthly.

Bargaining for a Wife.

"THE BLACK PIG AND THE LINEN LOOM."—A swarthy, hard-visaged, "slab-sided" fellow, resident in a county district of this Union, lately attended at the Registrar's office in Dallymena, announcing that he had called for the purpose of giving official notice of his intended marriage with a young woman of interesting appearance, who, with her father, a decent-looking old linen weaver of the same neighborhood, accompanied him on the occasion. After a minute inquiry respecting the costs and procedure of the meditated ceremonial, the cautious applicant, without thinking it necessary to consult the opinion of the female party, selected the more tedious but less expensive course, with all the sentences of a Yankee podder. The Registrar was about to make the usual entry when the intended bridegroom requested that he would "should a wee"—for he had "a word to say to the auld man." "An' what line ye to say to the auld man, Johnny?" asked the father of the intended bride. "I has just this to say," replied the other—with a most unexpected change of the countenance, and a mulish obstinacy of tone and attitude—"I say that ye're come to the dyke at last, an' ye maun either loop it noo or sprangle into the shough; for afore I pit pen to paper I maun ha'e yer decided answer about the black pig an' the linen-loom. Ye tell me that ye had maybes gie them wi' Betty, an' that ye had maybes gie them wi'—but there are na May bes flocin' noo! A bargain's a bargain, ye ken; an' if I tak' Betty I'll ha'e built the loom an' the pig wi' her, an' a bargain be't; if no, why ye ha'e yer sin yet, an' there's na harm done to onybody." The poor old man appeared to be completely thunderstruck at the unparalleled effrontery of his intended son-in-law, and well he might, considering the time and circumstances of the demand—for the unmanly loom had evidently calculated upon wringing parental compliance with his selfish views, at a moment when proceedings in connection with the matrimonial engagement had arrived at a point from which no young woman, under ordinary circumstances, would willingly recede. Betty's color suddenly mounted from a pale pink to that of full blown peony. She flashed one lightning glance upon the lover—of her father's black pig; and, after a minute's earnest gaze upon her gutta serena slippers, she rose without uttering a word. Her father, when his astonishment permitted utterance, reproached the bargaining-seeking bachelor with his duplicity, and then left the fellow to his meditations, who, after all, appeared excessively annoyed at the ill success of his scheme to secure possession of the coveted property. But Betty had two strings to her bow. She appeared at the Registrar's office on the following morning with another smart-looking young bachelor, right glad to have her "as she stood"; and, after due attention to all the preliminaries, they were united in the silken bonds of matrimony last week—the "auld owners of the black pig" being one of the subscribing witnesses.

TRUE TO THE LIFE.—A schoolmistress in Albany had among her scholars one incorrigible little Miss, upon whom "moral suasion" seemed to have no effect. One day, out of all patience with some misdeed-manner on the part of the child, she called her up to the desk, and expostulated with her on the impropriety of her conduct, setting forth the enormity of her offenses, etc. The little girl paid little attention at first, but at length she seemed to realize her guilt more fully, and watching her teacher closely, seemed to drink in every word she said. The lady began to have hope; her instructions were evidently making an impression. At length she made a slight pause—for breath, I suppose—when up spoke the child, with eyes fixed upon her teacher, and with the utmost gravity—

"Why, Miss Susan, your upper jaw don't move a bit!"

That was the end of that discourse.

DON'T WANT TO BE A WIDOW.—A man in La Crosse, Wisconsin, a few days ago, rushed in the river, swearing that he would drown himself. When he had waded in to the depth of his waist, his wife seized him by the hair, and then, "led him back till they reached a place where the water was about two feet deep, where she pulled him over backwards, sousing him under, and pulled his head up again. "Drown yourself—leave me to father the brats I—get drunk!—and start for the river!—I'll have ye to leave me a widow, and all the men at war!" After sousing him to her heart's content, she led him into the house and closed the door.

DOWN ON MUSK.—Godey, the popular publisher of a book for the ladies, is constrained to speak out boldly in the June number against that abominable perfume, musk, which the ladies sometimes allow themselves to be infected by. He says:—"We contend that no woman should be allowed to enter a car or a church who is covered with this vile perfume. It is sickening to many causes the headache. In many places, where there is little ventilation, the smell is very offensive and heavy. The general supposition is, that those who use it have some powerful motive for doing so—something upon the counter irritation principle; the same reason that accompanies gout; a person having that does not heed a lesser pain."

A man whom Dr. Johnson once reproved for following a useless and demoralizing business, said, in excuse: "You know, doctor, that I must live." The brave old hater of everything mean and hateful coolly replied, "He did not see the least necessity of that."

KENTUCKY—A Wonderful Fortification.

There are many wonderful natural curiosities and antiquated relics to be found in Kentucky; and one of the most remarkable of them is to be found in Allen county, on the Tennessee border, and 17 miles from Bowling Green, where a wall of solid limestone, 200 yards in length, 40 feet high, 30 feet at the base, and 6 feet wide at the top, crosses a neck formed by a bend in Drake's creek, and encloses a peninsula of 200 acres, elevated 110 feet above the river. On the top of this natural mound is an area of three acres, enclosed by a well and a ditch, forming one of the strongest fortresses in the world. It is not improbable that the fortunes of war may cause this old fortification—built, it is supposed, antecedent to a race of men who held the country when discovered by Europeans—to be occupied by a hostile force, and made to play a prominent part in this civil contest.

A LITTLE COUNTY WITH A BIG HEART.—Ritchie county, in Western Virginia, is a very small county, but she gave seven hundred votes for the Union, and out of these seven hundred voters, five hundred have gone to make good their ballots with their bayonets and others are getting ready to do the same.

UNMARRIED LADIES.—The single state is no diminution of the beauties and the utilities of the female character; on the contrary our present life would lose many of the comforts, and much, likewise, of what is absolutely essential to the well-being of every part of society, and even of the private home, without the unmarried females. The single woman is as important an element of social and private happiness as the married woman. The utilities of each are different; but it is vulgar nonsense, unworthy of manly feeling and creditable to every just one, to depreciate the unmarried condition.

"SWEAR HIM AND LET HIM GO."—The best piece of satire upon the licentiousness of the authorities, in reference to rebels found committing depredations, is in the shape of a story which is told, we believe, by Gov. Pierpont. As the story goes, some of the soldiers in General Cox's camp, down in Kanawha, recently caught a large rattlesnake. The snake manifested a most mischievous disposition, snapping and thrusting out its forked tongue at all who came near it. The boys at last got tired of the reptile, and as nobody wanted such a dangerous companion, the question arose, "what shall we do with him?" This question was propounded several times without an answer, when a half drunken soldier, who was lying near his back, rolled over upon his side, and relieved his companions by quietly remarking: "Swear him and let him go."

NOVEL CHINOLINE ADVENTURE.—A correspondent vouches for the truth of the following story: "On Sunday last, a young lady, expensively dressed, was in a garden, within 100 miles of the town of Bradford. She stooped to gather something, when her chinoline coquetted with a bee hive that stood close by. On attempting to walk onward, the mischievous article, not willing to surrender its hold, pulled over the hive, and an angry troop of bees came buzzing about the alarmed and unhappy fair one. Clearly no time was to be lost, so mustering up all her courage, she rushed to a pond in the enclosure, and plunged overhead, to shield herself from her exasperated foes. As it was, however, the poor girl was very badly stung, and had to be removed to bed. It was expected that she would quite recover in a few days.—Preston Herald.

A Zouave, having his hair cropped close to the skin, had just taken his seat and thrown off his hat, showing a skull suggestive of a white-wool scrubbing brush with most of the bristles worn off.

"Suppose you wanted to bother that Zouave completely," said a lady to her companion, "would you know how to do it?"

"Not especially," answered her escort.

"Well, I'll tell you," said the bright-eyed vixen, "ask him for a lock of his hair."

"You lost two legs in the army, you say; what did you gain by it?" asked a gentleman of a Chelsea pensioner. "Single blessedness, sir," he replied; for after that no woman would marry me!"

"How many deaths?" asked the hospital physician.

"None."

"Why, I ordered medicine for ten."

"Yes, but one wouldn't take it."

In Japan, boys become men at fifteen and receive new names. Many of our youth wear their good names out before they are fifteen, and are in deplorable want of new ones.

Life is a fading tint and fleeting form. It is the blue on the grape, the blush on the rose, the foam on the wave, the beam on the cloud, the smoke on the wind, the arrow in the air.

Why is a selfish friend like the lotter P? Because, though the first in pity, it is the last in help.

A pretty woman's soul sometimes sits and looks out through a bright eye like a purring cat out of a sunny window.

Recompence of Courage.

A general order from Colonel Paine, of the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, now stationed at Camp Randall, Maryland, runs as follows:

General Order No. 84.

The colors of the regiment, which are about to be furnished by the Government, shall be placed at the close of the war, one in the Senate Chamber and the other in the Assembly Chamber of Madison, in the State of Wisconsin.

Within one month after every battle in which the regiment shall be engaged, the surviving officer highest in rank shall cause a careful examination to be made into the conduct of all the members of the regiment, of every class and rank, and shall cause the names of the five most distinguished for heroic behavior on the field, together with the name and date of the battle to be embroidered in gold, within a wreath of gold, on each of the regimental colors.

The name of the highest surviving officer may be included in the five, upon the written recommendation of not less than nine-tenths of the survivors of the battle.

This order shall be read before the regiment every Sunday at dress parade, and also on the occasion of the consecration of the regimental colors.

ANOTHER CATHOLIC VOICE.—The New York Tablet, a Roman Catholic journal, utters these patriotic sentiments:

"It is common with, perhaps, a large majority of the people of the North, we wished to live in peace and harmony with the South, and we believed that the best way to promote and maintain that peace was to let our Southern neighbors manage their own business, provided they did not interfere with ours. If this course had been taken, in all probability affairs had never come to this crisis, but now that the harm is done and the Southerners have seen fit to have recourse to war for a settlement of differences which might have been arranged on more amicable terms, we deem it the duty of every good citizen, be his politics what they may, to stand."

Government of the country in default of the Union. It matters not to us what political party holds the reins, the Tablet is committed to no party in the State, and speaks for none, but it will ever support the Government of the United States without regard to the name of the chief magistrate or the peculiar shade of his politics."

The humane conduct of the Federal authorities, says the National Intelligencer, in regard to the remains of prominent officers killed in action, has been manifested in the case of Col. John A. Washington, as in that of Gen. Garret.

A despatch from Elkwater, Virginia, states that the body of Col. Washington was sent over on the 15th, under a flag of truce, and was met by a similar flag coming for the purpose.

Such courtesies are in honorable contrast with the conduct of the Confederates in regard to the body of Col. Cameron.

While referring to the untimely end of Col. Washington, the late proprietor of Mt. Vernon, we cannot refrain from signaling the melancholy circumstance that he should have fallen in arms against the Government which the great man whose name he bore did so much to establish and adorn.

The Norristown Defender, speaking of two companies that left for the war, says in Schall's company was a rare sight, which a man sees but once in a lifetime. It was six brothers carrying a large flag, all going for the war. The first section of the company was made up of four brothers of another family. The six brothers name are Sutch, and the others are the Suedley's.

To take ten men from two families is a good day's work, and it all

The Siege of Lexington.

St. Louis, Sept. 25.
Lieutenant Harris, of Colonel Marshall's Illinois Cavalry, who was in the battle at Lexington, arrived here to-day. He states that he disguised himself in an uniform of the enemy after the surrender and passed through their lines, escaping without taking an obligation.

He reports that a large amount of gold, seven cannon, 4,500 rifles and muskets, the equipments of Colonel Marshall's and Mulligan's regiments, a number of wagons, and a considerable quantity of provisions, fell into the hands of the rebels.

There were but 2,200 engaged on our side, the balance of the men being sick or absent, while the force of the enemy is stated at 30,000 engaged, and 10,000 out on marauding expeditions.

The surrender was made against the stringent protest of Colonel Mulligan, who proposed to attack the enemy with the bayonet and die with arms in their hands. The men were willing to follow him, but were so exhausted that they would have made but feeble resistance.

On Wednesday, the 19th, Gen. Price, having been reinforced by Generals Green and Harris, commenced a most determined siege. The fight lasted from 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning till 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, during which time the fighting was so incessant that our men had neither time to eat or sleep, and water was very scarce.

The enemy erected breastworks of hemp bales, and fired upon the federal garrison from tree tops, hillsides, and roofs of houses. Several charges were made by the rebels, each of which were repulsed with considerable loss.

In the struggle on Wednesday for the possession of the ferry boats, two of our cannon were captured, but were retaken after a severe struggle.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 29.
Gen. Lane's command surprised a superior force of rebels at Papineville, Missouri, on the 21st, and after a severe fight, routed them, losing seventeen killed and a large number wounded. The rebels lost forty killed, one hundred prisoners, and all their tents, wagons, and supplies.

The gang of rebels which recently sacked the town of Humbolt has been defeated by a force from Fort Scott, and their leader, Matthews, killed. On his person was found an order from Ben McCullough for the enrollment of the Quappaw Indians.

Scouts at Fort Scott report Ben McCullough with 15,000 men, to have been within thirty miles of Fort Scott on the night of the 21st inst.

General Lane has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Western Missouri, in which, after saying for what purpose he is there, and urging those in arms against the government to disperse and come to him for protection, he uses the following language: "Should you, however, disregard my advice, the stern visitations of war will be meted out to all rebels and their allies. I shall then be convinced your arming for protection is a sham; and rest assured traitors when caught shall receive the traitor's doom. The cup has been exhausted; treason will hereafter be treated as treason. The massacre of innocent women and children by black-hearted traitors lately burning bridges on the St. Joseph Railroad, satisfies us that a traitor will perpetrate crime which devils would shudder to commit. They shall be blotted from existence, and sent to that hell which yawns for their reception. The two roads are open to you people of Western Missouri—choose you between them. The one leads you to peace and plenty, the other to destruction."

GRAFTON, Va., Sept. 25.
Five hundred of the Fourth Ohio Regiment, with one piece of artillery, and the Ringold Cavalry, seventy-five in number, under Col. Cantwell, and 400 of the Eighth Ohio Regiment, Col. Harke, made an advance from New Creek on Monday toward Romney. They drove the enemy 700 strong, out of Mechanicsville Gap on Monday morning, the 24th, and advancing on Romney, stormed the town, causing the enemy, whose force numbered 1,400 infantry and cavalry, to retreat to the mountains with a loss of about thirty-five killed and a large number wounded. Our loss amounted to three killed and ten wounded.

Capture of James B. Clay.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—Yesterday afternoon, Lieut. Col. Letcher, with a detachment of Col. Woodward's regiment, captured James B. Clay, with 16 of his men, while they were on their way to join Zollicoffer. They were taken to camp Dick Robinson. John C. Breckinridge was with the party, but managed to make his escape.

Flight of Breckinridge Confirmed.

The Louisville Journal says: It is now rendered quite certain that John C. Breckinridge, Col. Wm. Preston Beck, the law partner of Breckinridge, and all the prominent rebels of Lexington have left their homes and found an asylum in a military camp in Morgan county.

The Secretary of War and the Volunteer System.

Gen. Cameron's order to the authorities of Iowa not to draft men for the army, as was proposed to that State, is commented upon very generally to-day, some taking sides with others against the order from the Secretary of War.

It is certainly desirable that the army may be filled up without drafting, but it must be acknowledged that many of the States, especially those in the North, are slow in sending forward reinforcements. The Bull Run affair has been repeated in its results, in Missouri, and that, too, solely on account of the meagerness of our army in that State; yet FREMONT is called upon, and is actually sending troops forward to defend the capital, while our Eastern cities are teeming with unemployed, able-bodied young men, who refuse to come forward in defence of their country. This thing is a mystery to all classes here. The very States whose Representatives in Congress were most ready to vote the President an army of 500,000 men have not yet sent in their quota of men for an army of even half that size. Massachusetts is offering men 320 each bounty, and, with that inducement, Gen. Wilson's regiment is filling up but slowly. Vermont and other Northern States are also backward in sending forward men, and the indications are not at all favorable for a full army at an early day without a draft, at least from some of the States.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 1861.

Union County Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
JOSIAH BENNER.
ASSEMBLY,
JOHN BUSHEY, Sr.
COMMISSIONER,
EPHRAIM MYERS.
AUDITOR,
PETER DICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
JOHN ECKENRODE, Sr.
COUNTY TREASURER,
H. BUCHANAN DANNER.
CORONER,
DR. DAVID CARL.

An Apprentice to the Printing business will be taken at this Office.

ADAMS COUNTY UNION MASS MEETING.

On Thursday, the 3d of October, inst.,

AT GETTYSBURG.—The Friends of the Union, without respect to party, who are for the vigorous prosecution of the War, for the suppression of the present atrocious Rebellion, for the maintenance of the Union, the preservation of our noble Constitution, and the perpetual unity of these United States, and for the defence against rebels and traitors of our glorious flag, with not one stripe obscured nor one star erased—who are convinced of the mischiefs of party spirit, against which our immortal Washington warned his countrymen, and who in this hour of their Country's peril cannot consent to be partisans when all true sons of America should be patriots: will assemble in MASS MEETING, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Thursday, the 3d of October, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Gen. Wm. F. MANNING, of Chambersburg; Col. Wm. P. MANNING, of Frederick; Dr. D. D. DOUGHERTY, Esq., of Philadelphia; HENRY L. FRANK, Esq., of York; Hon. Edward McPHERSON, of Gettysburg; and JOHN BUSHEY, Esq., of Conowingo, are expected to address the meeting. By order of the County Com. D. McCONAUGHY, Ch'k.

WM. B. MEALS, Sec'y.

To-morrow will be held a Union Mass meeting in Gettysburg, at which there will, we have not a doubt, be a large attendance. There will be some good speaking; and from the feeling abroad, a lively impulse will be given to the good old cause of the Union, and an increased attachment to the Stars and Stripes.

The National Fast on Thursday last, was very generally observed by our citizens, as it was throughout the land. In this place, religious services were held in St. James and the United Presbyterian churches—all of a very interesting character. There was a universal feeling as to the propriety of humiliation and prayer, in this hour of our country's trouble.

Capt. CHITZMAN left with his company for Camp Curtin, on Monday morning. We have not heard how many went with him, but the Company, although large, is not yet quite full. He will be here on Thursday next; and in the meantime, any desirous of enrolling themselves, will please call on A. J. COVER, Esq., or Lieut. BENNER.

At an election on Saturday, HENRY S. BENNER was elected First Lieutenant, and EMANUEL ZIEGLER (of J.) Second do.

Lieut. Martin has been elected Captain of the "Independent Blues," in room of Capt. Buehler, promoted to a Majorship; James Adair to the 1st Lieutenantcy, and Thos. Norris to the 2d. Wm. F. Baker 1st Sergeant.

The Bendersville Fair was quite a success. The crowd assembled on the occasion was much larger than last year, on Wednesday and Thursday—and the exhibition of stock and other articles quite creditable. Friday, the closing day, was very inclement, and there was but a small attendance, comparatively. In consequence, the address of Hon. F. WATTS was not delivered. We presume the list of premiums will be shortly announced.

Rev. Wm. EARNSHAW, formerly of this place, has been appointed and duly installed Chaplain of the 49th Pennsylvania regiment, under command of Gen. Irwin.

A bright lad, son of Joshua Stokes, of Mechanicsstown, Frederick county, was out gathering nuts, in company with several of his companions, on Saturday week. He climbed out to the extremity of a limb, and fell, fracturing his skull, and breaking his arm. He died in a few hours.

Mr. Jacob Bushey, a merchant of Keokuk (Iowa), formerly of Waynesboro, was shot by a man named Tag, on the 7th Sept. and died in a few minutes. They had quarreled about the title to a lot of ground. The populace was so much excited that a company of cavalry was called out to keep them from hanging him on the spot. Mr. B. leaves a wife and four children.

The little County of Lawrence, in this State, containing only 3,500 voters, has in the ranks of the Army no less than 1,150 men! She is certainly the Banner County for the "Stars and Stripes."

The Ohio troops continue to pour into Kentucky and are moving toward the portions of the State in which the Confederate forces are gathered.

The President Judge.

There is a dignity of character, a purity of thought and action, and an honest, unbiased, unswerving integrity, which ought ever to characterize the Bench. These are the beautiful materials which ought to surround the Judicial crumie. We were reared, in our youth, to such thoughts and feelings; and we have ever resisted all elections by the People of candidates for Judicial positions—as the "Sentinel's" file can proudly show. It was otherwise determined by the sovereign vote, and we have now to say who shall, or shall not, dispense justice, by a vote.

There is a something, which we cannot fully describe, to us revolving in a candidate for a high Judicial position, who feels it necessary for him to go about through the "cooks and corners" of his District to beg for votes for an office which ought to seek him, not him the office. We cannot reconcile it to our ideas of propriety and Judicial dignity. A candidate for such a high position, when descending into the low arena of party maneuvering, and the undignified action which so often accompanies it, in the associations which surround him, cannot—ought not—in our estimation, (and we HAVE A RIGHT to our opinion) be the man to sit upon a Bench which should know NO PARTY—and owe no favor to a political friend, who may have done much for him in his election! These are our sentiments—they are honestly expressed—and we cannot change them.

As regards the candidates for election next Tuesday (Mr. FISHER and Mr. COCHRAN), we have a word to say. Judge FISHER is and has been a warm personal friend for a number of years—a man whom we respect—generous and clever—esteemed here and at home. But he has, we regret to say, from what we have seen and heard, resorted to the undignified mode of going about to every part of the District, and asking for votes (indeed, we ourselves, received a circular from him or a friend of his, to this effect, through the Post Office, as did many others). This is so much in direct opposition to our ideas of propriety, that we cannot view it with kindly feeling, and has enlisted our firm and determined opposition, although we had, some weeks since, thought that we should have united with our friends here, of all parties, in his support. Judge FISHER has chosen to throw himself out of the hands of the People, and identify himself with a Party—has chosen to go about, and solicit votes, in all quarters, and under all circumstances—and therefore we have chosen to turn from him, and support another old friend, Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN—a man against whom the breath of calumny has never been ventured—a man of honesty, sterling integrity,

"Faithful found among the faithless," a man that no influence can change—no bribe pervert his judgment—a sound and well-read lawyer, of experience and studious habits, which know no superior. This is the man whom the people will delight to honor. See what he says, in a letter to a friend here: "I certainly shall not descend to any electioneering arts, to canvassing or solicitation of votes for the Judgeship, as I hold such things to be absolutely incompatible with the proprieties which belong to the position. Something is due to the decorum and dignity which are necessary to give the Judicial Office influence and respect in the minds of the people. Very respectfully, yours, THOS. E. COCHRAN. This is the ring of the true metal—high-minded, honorable—just up to our own idea of what a Judge should be—and just what we might expect from 'Honest Tom.' Honest men of all parties, look at the contrast in principle and action between the two candidates, and act accordingly."

Since the above article was in type, and just before closing our paper, we received a note from Judge FISHER, asking us to publish his letter to the York Union Committee, which was read in the Adams County Convention. We cheerfully comply with his request. It is as follows:

York, Aug. 26, 1861.
DEAR SIR:—I have received yours of the 21st inst., inquiring in behalf of the Union Committee of the Borough of York, whether I would accept the nomination for President Judge of the Judicial District if tendered to me by the Union Convention of York County. In answer, I beg leave to say that I most respectfully decline the honor proposed to be conferred upon me.

With a consciousness of the correctness of Democratic principles, and believing that its cardinal doctrines are constitutionally correct, I have, through the medium of the public press, submitted my claim to the consideration of the Democratic Convention about to assemble at York, and consider my nomination subject to its determination. But I wish my reply not to be misunderstood. I am a Union man. I hold the doctrine of secession to be a political heresy, alike destructive of the present government as well as prohibiting any future re-construction of these states upon any permanent basis.

Having several times taken an obligation to support the Constitution of the United States, I consider myself bound by these oaths to maintain, protect and defend that Constitution and the Government, established by it against all its enemies domestic or foreign, and to render to them "true faith, obedience and loyalty."

Yours most respectfully,
ROBERT J. FISHER.
To HENRY KRAMER, Esq., Chairman Union Committee, present.

It will be observed, that this letter is just as we represented it. Judge FISHER declined the nomination of the Union party, and threw himself upon the Democratic party alone. He has ignored those of us who compose the Union party, and of course we cannot support him, when we

have such a good and pure man, as "Honest Tom." Besides, there are other objections, such as we have alluded to in our article above.

We also were permitted to see a letter to a friend from Mr. COCHRAN, received by the same mail, in which he most unequivocally repels everything like an interference on his part in the "campaign." He says he cannot do it, with his convictions on the subject—and says:

"I must go to the Bench, if at all, clear of all entangling alliances—free from all embarrassing claims upon my favor, and having formed no associations which would claim subsequent recognition, and set no examples which might reproach me with inconsistency, should I disregard them in endeavoring correctly to administer the law."

How noble! how pure!

County Treasurer.

It is, to us, very strange, that politicians will lose sight of the gentility and pride of character which ought to characterize men, on the eve of an election. Now, we have observed in the last Compiler or two, most unwarrantable attacks upon our neighbor, Hon. J. B. DANNER, because a highly respectable Union Convention has chosen to nominate his son as their candidate for County Treasurer. That son we have known from his infancy, and we defy those who oppose him, to bring forward one objection to him, as regards integrity and uprightness of character, attention to business, and the most ample qualifications for the situation. They do not—they dare not—but they strike at him through his Father! How low! how contemptible! Because his fellow-citizens have for years had confidence in the Father, is it any reason that the son, who has never held an office, nor asked it, should be deprived of a situation which was voluntarily tendered to him by a respectable Convention, and for which he is so well qualified? Oh no! no! The people know BUCHANAN DANNER—and they will "make their mark!"

We cannot "bandy words" with the Editor of the Compiler. He issues a tricky politician, that our old-fashioned, honest way of treating political questions, and expressing opinions of men and measures, can have nothing in common with his modern way of dealing with these subjects. We look at these things very much like our old friend "Honest Tom," who cannot depart from the proprieties of life to effect any end in politics.

We are friends of the Union, and have been pleased to see so many honest Democrats forgetting party influence, and making all things bend to the great effort to restore the Union. If there are those in the ranks of any party who ignore such a feeling, be they Republican or Democrat, we have no affinity of feeling with them. We have but one desire—one political thought—in this crisis of our country; and that is a union of sentiment and of action to preserve the Union, and bring it back to its ancient glory.

The little "squibs" of our up-street neighbor, therefore, pass by us "Like the idle wind."

Governor Curtin has issued a proclamation prohibiting all enlistments in this State for regiments formed in other States, and has directed prosecutions against all who shall advertise or open or keep recruiting stations for such purpose.

Mr. J. Allison Eyster, of Chambersburg, who was taken by the secessionists near Winchester, Va., a short time ago, has been released on his parole of honor within a few days past.

Rev. James Machlin, a United Brethren minister, residing about 3 miles from Bridgeport, Cumberland county, was killed last week by the rearing and plunging of a horse he was hitching to a buggy, crushing him against a post. He was 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and ten sorrowing children to mourn his loss.

The President has forwarded an order releasing Frank Blair from arrest. General Fremont wrote that he had no time to mature and present his charges against Colonel Blair, when Mr. Lincoln at once took the above action.

KENTUCKY.—In the midst of perils which menace Kentucky her loyal citizens stand firm as a rock. Her Legislature has just passed, by an overwhelming majority, a bill calling 40,000 volunteers into the field for a period of from one to three years. They are, to a man, determined to resist the invasion of the traitors, and when once fairly enlisted in this good work, we do not doubt that they will be ready and eager to do all in their power to suppress the infamous conspiracy which now threatens to destroy the nation.

The news from Kentucky is important. The rebels appear to be gaining important advantages. Gen. Buckner, with 10,000 men, threatens Bowling Green, being only a few miles distant. Gen. Zollicoffer's cavalry are scouring the country and committing the most heinous depredations. They are reported to be running off the slaves of loyal citizens into Tennessee. The Kentucky Legislature has passed a bill calling out 40,000 volunteers to serve three years. The Senate has passed a resolution suspending important legal rights to all disunionists who do not return to allegiance within sixty days. The federal troops have taken possession of Smithland, an important strategic point on the junction of the Ohio and Cumberland rivers.

Mr. Myers and the \$500,000 Bill.

During the last few days inquiries have been made of us, by various persons, as to certain votes of our friend HENRY J. MYERS, Esq., the Democratic nominee for Assembly, during the last winter session. Not having the House Journal at hand, we have been unable to answer these inquiries definitely. Our recollection was that several of his votes connected with the secession movement excited a good deal of surprise and regret among his friends.

Within the last few days a friend has put into our hands a copy of the Journal of the House of Representatives for last winter, and we are able to present the facts.

By reference to page 140 of the Journal, we find that a series of Resolutions came up, entitled "Resolutions relative to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union." Two of these Resolutions read as follows:—

4. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States of America contains all the powers necessary to the maintenance of its authority, and it is the solemn and most imperative duty of the government to adopt and carry into effect whatever measures may be necessary to that end; and the faith and the power of Pennsylvania are hereby pledged to the support of such measures, in any manner and to any extent that may be required of her by the constituted authorities of the United States.

5. Resolved, That all plots, conspiracies and warlike demonstrations against the United States, in any section of the country, are treasonable in their character, and whatever power of the government is necessary to their suppression, shall be applied to that purpose without hesitation or delay.

Mr. MYERS voted against each of these Resolutions; and, on the final vote, voted against the whole series! The vote stood—yeas 67, nays 23—the name of HENRY J. MYERS being recorded in the Negative.

These Resolutions were passed early in the session, while Conspirators were committing their work of Treason and Rebellion, in the seizure of National Forts, Custom-houses, Mints, and other property of the Federal Government. They assailed the Supremacy of the National Constitution, and pledged the faith and resources of the State to the General Government, in all Constitutional measures to suppress these "plots, conspiracies, and warlike demonstrations against the United States." Mr. MYERS, we regret to say, voted against these Resolutions!

Again—later in the Session—on the 12th of April—the Bill was before the House, appropriating \$500,000 for organizing, equipping and arming the Militia of the State, subject to the requisition of the President of the United States, in suppressing the Rebellion. The Bill was adopted—yeas 76—nays 21. The following are the *Nays*, as they appear on page 957 of the House Journal, viz:—

Nays.—Messrs Brodhead, Butler, Caldwell, Cape, Dismant, Divins, Donley, Duffell, Dunlap, Gaskill, Heck, Hill, Kline, Lichtenwallner, McDonough, Manfield, Morrison, MYERS, Kandall, Reiff and Rhoads—21.

This vote is all the more unfortunate for Mr. MYERS, because it was given after the traitors had commenced open war against the Union, and whilst the Harbor of Charleston was lurid with the glare of burning shells and bombs, threatening destruction to Major ANDERSON and the gallant band who so heroically defended Fort Sumpter.

Three days later, six Democrats, who had voted in the Negative with Mr. MYERS, asked and received permission to change their votes, and did so. Mr. MYERS, however, permitted his vote to stand in the negatives.

These are the facts, as shown by the official Journal. We give them as we find them—leaving each one to put their own interpretation upon them. We have no desire to do Mr. MYERS injustice, for we are warm, personal friends, and only a sense of duty calls for this statement of facts, which our Union friends ought to know. Subsequently, he and his friends entered a Protest, to relieve themselves from the consequences of the above vote, assigning reasons therefor; but which do not, to us, appear satisfactory.

WORKS NOT WORDS.—The Cincinnati Press says: "The true regimen for those who want to make war speeches, is to put muskets into their hand and send them to the nearest camp at once. All has been said that needs to be said. We know the whole story from beginning to end. This question of the right of Secession is of no consequence in the face of a revolution. Let those who aspire to inform us that we can beat the South with only half exertion, make their faith manifest by their works. The thing has gone far enough to give us to understand that this is a serious business, and that if it is to be done, it is by action, and not by rhetorical troops and figures. This is not a matter of indifference. Speeches are in the way; they do positive injury."

A NEGRO JUNGLE WITHOUT TRIAL.—The Cecil M. Democrat says that a negro man the property of Captain Pearce, residing in Elkton, attempted to commit violence on a young lady, the daughter of John V. Price, of Cecilite, on Thursday last. The young lady was out riding, and arriving at a set of bars where the negro was, she requested him to lay them down, when he seized and dragged her from the horse. The young girl fought bravely, and bit the negro's finger in her efforts to resist. He was arrested, taken to Cecilite and the matter investigated, and from thence taken to a train in the vicinity of the act and hung. These are the facts as reported to us.

The News.

The news from Washington is highly important. The Confederate army has abandoned the advanced positions it held in front of the Federal lines, and Munson's and Upton's hills, and also Fall's Church. The Confederates had not erected any defensive works of importance at either place. The disposition of the Federal forces indicate a purpose to hold these advanced posts. During the advance of Gen Smith's column on Fall's Church one of those deplorable blunders, of too frequent occurrence in the history of the war, was committed. Col. Owens' Irish regiment fired upon the advance guard, mistaking it for the enemy. The fire was returned and a number killed and wounded. The artillery were about to take part when the mistake was discovered. By this casualty nine were killed and nineteen wounded. The regiment which commenced firing was ordered back to camp. No signs of the Confederates were to be seen, except some distant scouts, from the positions now occupied by our troops. Their retreat is supposed to be a feint to draw the Federal forces into an ambush. It may be, however, that the Confederates, having abandoned the idea of an attack upon the front of the Federal lines, have simply fallen back to their old position about Bull Run for the convenience of being nearer to their points of supply.

The Union troops, in the excitement of their advance upon the vacated posts of the enemy, committed several deplorable outrages on property in the neighborhood of Munson's Hill, involving damage to the extent of \$30,000 to \$40,000. We have no further news respecting the rebel batteries on the Potomac. It is reported that the river below Washington is now closed.

The Federal blockading squadron have seized Mississippi City and Chaudleur and Ship Islands on the Gulf coast, thus cutting off the inland water communication between Mobile and New Orleans.

A large foraging expedition went out from the Federal lines opposite Washington on Saturday. Its advance was pushed forward eight miles beyond Alexandria, the Rebel pickets falling back as the Federal troops advanced. Edsall's Hill was occupied and foraging parties sent out in different directions, who gathered large quantities of hay, corn and oats. A visit was also made to the estate of the late Col. J. A. Washington, and 800 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of corn, and 75 barrels of fish confiscated. The expedition returned without any attack being made or even a gun fired upon it. Gen. McClellan's principal object in directing these reconnaissances in force is understood to be to accustom the troops to act and move together.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—It is the purpose of the Government to recall Gen. Sumner from California, with all the regular troops now in service in that State, and to authorize the raising of a volunteer force of 30,000 men in California for the defence of the frontier and operations in the adjoining Territories.

The necessary orders are already in preparation. It is said by intelligent Californians that half the proposed force can be organized in San Francisco.

The recall of General Sumner is at the suggestion of General McClellan. He has now upwards of 5,000 regulars under his command. The money market at New York on Saturday showed greater ease. Money is largely in excess of the demand, the call rates being from five to six per cent., mostly the lower rate. Foreign exchange declined one per cent. as compared with a week ago. A meeting of the associated banks was held on Saturday, at which it was unanimously agreed to take the second \$50,000,000 of the national loan, and the probability is that on Monday they would determine to take the third instalment of \$50,000,000, which would suffice for the war expenditure until February.

THE POPULAR LOAN IN BUFFALO.—The Buffalo Courier relates that among the subscribers to the National loan, in that city, on Saturday, was a woman, a Swede by birth, who peddles stockings in the streets. Her husband had withdrawn \$1,000 from a Savings Bank, and invested it for his own benefit and that of our beloved Uncle Samuel. Not to be outdone in patriotism the good woman counted out \$1,000 of her own honest earnings, and ordered it to be transmitted to the Government Treasury. The men who figure in the newspapers as politicians and military officers have no monopoly of patriotism. The patient, unobtrusive delvers in the common walks of life find ways to contribute to the aid of the Government in suppressing this wicked rebellion.

MR. RUSSELL.—It is reported that Mr. Russell is so much offended by Mr. Seward's State memorandum that he will not remain much longer in the country. He perceives that he is esteemed unpopular here, and does not care much longer to tarry in our midst. Such is the current rumor of the day. The English Minister, it is said, sympathizes very strongly with Russell, and declares that he has been insulted by the Secretary of State.

Who cares?

Capt. Lingenfelter, of the California Regiment, was out on a scouting expedition, on Saturday, near the Rebel lines at Washington. He was surprised by a party of ten rebels and shot through the head.

James Whiteford, a wealthy merchant of Baltimore, and John Bosley, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of that city for treason. Whiteford is out on \$10,000 bail, and Bosley is in prison, being unable to give security in \$20,000.

Hon. Thomas E. Cochran.

We hail with pleasure the nomination of the Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, as President Judge of the 19th Judicial District. and we know of no nomination, made for a number of years, that gave such universal satisfaction to the people of this town and vicinity, as that of the honorable Gentleman, whose name prefaces this article. Sprung from the walks of humble life, he has arisen by dint of his own indomitable energy and intellectual activity to be second to no one in the County, and only finding his peers amongst the great and distinguished of the State. He is at present Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania, and this would be but a stepping stone to still higher preferment, not only in the State, but in the Councils of the Nation. Yet he relinquishes all these expectant honors, which a grateful people would confer upon him, to remain amongst the citizens of his own and a neighboring county, to dispense "justice to the rule, and righteousness to the plowman," out of the code of our civil jurisprudence.

And though his intellectual acumen stands unquestioned and unassailed, yet his superior excellence and fitness for the position, for which he is before the people, lies in quite a different quarter—in his integrity and honesty. For this, he has earned the honored sobriquet of "Honest Tom" before the world. The administration of justice would be safe in his hands. No danger of him swerving from the path of an impartial discrimination, when interest would lay too heavily to overbalance the true measure of justice—no fears need be entertained for him, clogging the wheels of justice, to give aid and comfort, where the law demands a summary execution. The judicial crumie would never be polluted whilst its venerated folds hang from his shoulders. Possessed of a competent knowledge of the law by a long practice at the bar, he would be ready to settle any disputed point as soon as raised, which is one of the most important qualifications particularly in the eye of lawyers, and being fair in all his dealings, and upright as a christian gentleman, in thought, word, and action, he will make altogether the strongest man that could possibly be elevated to the Judgeship of the counties of York and Adams.

But it has been said by the opposition—that by the sticklers of party, that the Union movement is just a "party trick" of the Republicans, and the Honorable Judge of this District has even denominated it in becoming judicial language as "a trap" set for him. Now to the law and the testimony. Did not the Republicans sweep every Northern State, with but a single exception, and that too upon the distinct issues of their party platform? If so, why the necessity for them holding out the olive-branch, and inviting the Democracy to coalesce with them for a united expression of feeling in the North. It was not only in one State or in one County where the elect was "right," but over the whole North, this proposition was made to the Democracy. Their tremendous majorities last Fall were not the work of a moment—the sudden uprising of the people, but it was the deliberate movement of the masses, and this would have carried through the coming election. But, like true patriots, they saw the need of the times and they set about making a unanimous sentiment. Men, who have heretofore been life-long supporters of the Democratic party have been put in nomination on the Union Ticket, thus giving at once evidence that the intention, which inspired the movement, was pure and patriotic. And all that we have to say to the Honorable Judge is, that if he would have displayed as much ingenuity in getting out of the Democratic "trap" as he seemed to betray in falling into it, it would have been far better for him on the second Tuesday of October, when the Union vote will proclaim to him and to the world that the Hon. THOS. E. COCHRAN will be, for the next ten years, the President Judge of the 19th Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

Our Rebel Chiefs.

One of the first duties of our military leaders, says a Kentucky paper, is to capture the men who have misled our people into hostility to their State. The leading traitors have already snuffed their danger and taken to their heels. Breckinridge left for parts unknown a few days ago, Clay and sixteen of his company were captured, but the wily Breckinridge succeeded in escaping for future arrest.

There appears to be no immediate prospect of hard fighting. The rebels doubtless wish to have their commands reinforced before taking any offensive measures, and the State troops are not in possession of such perfect field equipments as would warrant their being in haste to fight. We have already had considerable skirmishing, with results always creditable to the bravery of our men. The chief force of the enemy is centered at Columbus, under the Rev. Gen. Polk; at Bowling Green under Gen. Buckner; and in and around Clinton county, under Zollicoffer.

According to our latest authentic advices from St. Louis, Gen. Fremont, with some twenty-one thousand men, was preparing to march from that city to the defence of Jefferson City, the State capital, and with the view of assailing the Rebel Gen. Price in the rear. In this movement Fremont will be supported by the command of Major Sturgis on the north side of Missouri, by Hunter's command from Rolla, and by other detachments which will probably increase the Union forces to forty thousand men. If Ben. McCullough has joined Gen. Price we may expect a contest equal to that of Bull Run in the course of the approaching week.

Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 27.
In the House, Mr. Andrews, from the Judiciary Committee, reported among other things, that the committee do not believe that Congress has transcended any of its powers in the imposition of the tax to protect the Union. The committee were discharged from further consideration of the subject—67 against 13. In the Senate the vote was unanimous.

